LOYALHOMEWORKERS





LEGISTRA J. VIALL. C. C. Boon, Lexington, Ore., was born May 4, 1846,

in Jackson County, Ill.; enlisted Feb. 16, 1865, in Co. M. 6th iil., and served until the close of the war. Emigrated to Oregon, 1867, where he lms rgeided ever since. He is Sergeant in the Oregon tional Guards; Sergeant-Major in Rowlands Post, a Constable and Special Deputy Sheriff. He owns a form of 160 acres, and is a carpenter by trade. He is a widower, with blue eyes and light hair, and would like to better his condition, and would like to hear fron some true-blue C, C. girl or

Lucetta J. Viall, Ft. Scott, Kan., was born in St. Charles, Mo., and lived there through all of the troublesome times of the war. She is the wife of a 141st Pa. veteran, and is of German parentage, be ing the fifth of a family of 12, all living and loyal. Flie is a dressmaker by trade; fond of music and





BIRDIE CRAWFORD. SIMEON E. FARMER. Simeon E. Farmer, Residence, Itl., son of a 48th Ili., is 20 years of age, and a friend of the soldier, He is a farmer, with black hair and eyes, and is five

Birdie Crawford, Warren, Dl., is a farmer's daughter, fond of books and music. She is a mem-ber of the C. C. and the M. E. Church. Age 22, hight five feet three inches, weight 129 pounds,

EDITOR'S CHAT,

Our C. C. friend, Josie Brooker, enjoyed a fourdays' sail on the Pacific, going from her home, Artesia, Cal., to San Pedro in the steamer Lizzie Belle W. The party was composed of veterans and their families, and the time was delightfully spent in fishing and cruising along the coast,

After Aug. I the address of Emma S. Perkins, Natick, will be Greenfield, Mass., Lock Box 1384. Our good friends should allow the Editor some discretion in handling correspondence. Strictly personal letters of great length, untimely articles and reprints are not available. The greatest good of the greatest number is the controlling influence in these columns.

Xenie E. Kilbourn, Cherry Creek, N. Y., writes that the vote of the New York schools, Arbor Day, to choose a favorite flower has been announced, the rose carrying by a majority of 88,414. The rose has been declared the State Flower of New Work.

I. Nellie Hazledine, Duerte, Cal., enjoyed a visit to San Diego and a saft on San Diego Bay, She saw the U.S. steamship Charleston, just arrived, having in custody the Chilean insurgent transport Itata, Nellie says the Charleston is an American wessel, armed with American game and meaned by American seamen and officers, and the sight of such a noble craft in the waters of San Diego Bay is one calculated to make a pobrietic heart swell with pride, and was well worth my journey.

Beile Robey; No, it is not proper for young men and women to pair off and go to a Summer resort for several days together, the young men paying the expenses. Hetter never take a trip than go off under such circumstances. Young girls should always be accompanied by their parents or guardinns; or, as is sometimes the case, an older indy may be chosen as a chaperon. Young girls cannot be too careful, for shough their escorts may be irreproscluble, the world puts its own construction upon too much license in the social in-

CONVERSATION CLUB. Eules outer Club .- 1. Write briefly. 2. Writeonly write on one subject. 5. Write to the point, 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Bend nuswers to all purmer for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the hest lettersstyle, composition, spalling, pensionship and genend merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Henor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a defloracy in some one point,

No others will be usued. OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; mer of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.1 Kenie E. Kilbourn, v.s., Cherry Crock, N. Y. Mary J. Phillips, v.d., South Bussell, N. Y.; Nellie M. White, v.d., DeGrasse, N. Y.; Gortie A. Pike, v.d., Spragueville, N. Y.; Silas G. Phillips, v.s., South Russell, N. Y.; Lewis B. Phillips, v.s., Taleville, N. Y.; Arthur Van Nalts, S.V., East Hampton, Coun.; Edward W. Nosderhauser, Defiance,

O.; Alice F. Cox, v.d., Somerville, Tens.; May Satson, v.d., East Castle Rock, Minn.; Mary and Effic Murphy, Mable Harp, Macon, Mo.; Mollie E. Sionum, 1784 Jarbon street, and Maggie L. Crosson, 2103 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo.; Myra Miller, w.d., Maryville, Mo.; Daisy Bell Dayton, East Granville, Mass.; Ida E. Crandall, Cranston, R. L. wife Ezra J. Hill, Uxbridge, Moss. Total, 12,564. A C. C. MURICALE. I stood one eve at "Sunset" listening to the "Angel's Screnade" as it was wafted o'er the banks of "Bonnie Dundee." Away in the distance

one could hear the faint echos of the "Cucko frong," and the last chimes of the "Curfew Bolla," Evening is Sofily Stealing" coward, and through the trees I catch a swift gisnee of the "Evening Now and then I catch a look of old ocean, and

"What are the Wild Waves Saying?" as they dash to and fro upon the shore, turn and follow the path till it stops " At the Con-Through the windows of "The Ivy covered church I can see the gentle nume and hear the low, pronotonous chant of their "Ave Marin." At last the "Moon Has Raised Her Lamp" and the

earth is flooded with light. As I slowly wond my way toward the "Old Fushioned Cot in the Lane" the only sound I hear is the lonely "Nightingale Trill." Ah, how plainly it tells that "The Day is Done." We realize that "Time and Tide" wait for no man, and we are again "Pilgrims of the Night," It is on such a night as the that we are brought "Nearer. My God, To Thee," and bowing "Low at Thy Feet" we pray our "Guardian Angel" to watch us through another night.—Cad M. Kepace, Marongo, lowa.

HOW MANY WERE CAUGHT. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: My mathematical problem in a late issue excited so much interest that I was nearly flooded with letters. I answered those

The answers that I received were so varied and many singular in form that they were laughable. If you will look at the problem correctly you will read-ily see that it cannot be solved, for the reason that tire man who digs for 75 cents per rod digs more rods at 75 cents than his fellow-inhorer does at \$1.25. Consequently the disch would be dug as follows: 40 rods at \$1.25, \$50, or A's share; then there remains 60 rods to be dug at 75 cents, equaling \$45, completing the job for \$05, which is not according to the contract. Many of the answers received were of this form : Allow A to dig as above, B to dig 40 rods at 75 cents and 20 rods at \$1. That is not according to the contract either. I wrote the probiem more for a "catch" question than anything else, and was surprised to receive so many replies. All have my thanks for interest shown. Loyally— M. Warner Hargrove, Brown's Mills, N. J.

HOW TO BECOME GREAT. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.; In life's great arena there is a continual struggle for greatness and promi-nence. "I shall be great by and by." says the buoyant boy, as he tries to catch a glimpse of the future. "I shall be great by and by," says the hopeful girl, as she tries to surn over the days of her future. But these excinuations are made with out ever considering the way they are to accomplials this. Some one has said that "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." I am unwilling to coupt any but the middle clause of this saying, as I believe greatness is only acquired. If this is not so, away goes the neknowiesged truth, "This life is what we make it." Well, but then, why are not all great and equal? Because we have not the will

power to be so. In my opinion it is within the

reach of all to be great. It is not the station or phere that make greatness, but greatness comes y filling our places well, be they ever so humble. There is greatness in every calling in life; then why not work to achieve it? At least we can be great this far, which, after all, is true greatness; we can be great in goodness. Then my answer to the "How to become great," is to be contented with the sphere we occupy and strive to fill it well

and to be good with it. To my C. C. friends I will add that within our ranks we have all professions represented. And unthermore, we are a loyal band with grand asdrations. Let us adopt as our motto " To be great a goodness." By so doing we will become great. To be known as a good man or a good woman is fo's greatest honor and eternity's most cherished eritage.-G. Elmer Slater, Haley, Pa.

C. C. CIRCULATING LIBRARY. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Those of you who are

nembers of the N. T. C. C. C. L. know, perhaps, omething of the work that friend M. Warner Hargrove, Brown's Mills, N. J., as manager of the C. L., is doing for you. I want to prompt you all to good works in this line. Doubless some of you have contributed books to this enterprise, but are there not still some others who might give from their stock to this good work." Bring out the dusty volumes, friends, and start them on a round of sefulness. Friend Hargrove is doing much, withat remuneration, too, save what pleasure comes rom the work tiself, and he deserves our hearty approval and support. Write him now and then a few words of commendation and cheer, helping im to feel that you appreciate his labors in your behalf. And there is one duty that I wish to urge upon all the members of the C. L., viz, the care of the books which pass through your hands, Some books come to me in fragments. This is all wrong. Handle with reasonable care, and when

any repairs are needed, see to it that this is done before they leave your hands. Attention to this, and an observance of the rules of management, would materially aid the work in which we are all nterested. -Sarah A. Clark, Brookfield, Conn. THE C. C. CHARM OF COUNTRY LIFE.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: In response to Lydia M. Ross as to how many of the C. C. girls live in the country, I believe the question could be more easily answered by asking, "How many of them live in

Perhaps I am voicing the sentiments of at least one-half the C. C. when I say "Here is a country girl." Now, do not call me a "backwoods girl." for I only live two miles from our beautiful little city, and as we have only lived in the country four ears, I am not a full-fledged farmer yet. I never bought of joining the C. C. army until we moved to the country, and there were so many leisure hours that I concluded to join, and it has proved a wonderful source from which much pleasure can

I would be entirely lost if it were not for my C. C. collection; and as I am anxious to add more to my C. C. department, I will give my cabinet photograph for every collection received. And now, for fear of receiving too many of the same kind, will those who have moss, minerals, shells and other curiosities to exchange, please let me know before sending. Pro Patria-Lulu M. Hackman, Ross-

HOW TO CATCH A SWEET SINGER. To THE C. C.: To those of the C. C. who are fond of wild birds as pets, I wish to say that a thrush is one of the most beautiful of singers, and can be caught while young and placed in a cage close to the old, empty nest, so that the mother bird will know where to find it, and she will feed it the same as when in the nest. I have a pair thus caught and once I went just in time to see the old bird arrive with a worm, which she dropped into the nouth of the nearest one.-Lizzie C, Eckert, Hast-

BRONCHO BREAKING. FEBRUARS OF THE C. C.: One of the most interest-

ug sights of this Western country is bronchoreaking. Hoping it will be interesting to the C. , let me tell what I know of it. The horses are out on the prairle. The ones to be broken are cut out from the bunch and run into the corral, where the rider and his assistants, the men who "haze for him," are ready with their

lariats. The rider takes a survey of the band and selects that little black broncho as the first one to be initiated in the mysteries of breaking. So he spurs his horse toward the little animal, with his rope colled ready to throw. The instant the broncho starts, the lariat sings through the air and falls in front of him. Unable to check his headlong pace, the broncho plunges into the noose with both forefeet. Now comes the tug of war, The rider sits back in his saddle, the rope is drawn taut, and the horse turns a complete somersault,

A chorus of "Ohs!" greet the performance of this feat, and we are sure the horse's neck is broken. But no, quick as a flash he is on his feet again, but is thrown by one of the assistants, who blindfolds him and puts on a "hackamore," a contrivance resembling a halter, and lets him up. He is then saddied, under violent protest on his part, his rider counts him and jerks off the blindfold. Away the horse goes, plunging, kicking, pitch-

ing, doing everything, or anything, to unseat his ider. Now the bucking performance commences. With head between his feet, back arched like an aforisted feime's, the horse gathers his feet close together and "lets fly." This is repeated until the horse is exhausted, for the strain is tremendous, and at last he unwillingly acknowledges his master's superiority and is led away with his head owered dejectedly. But his flery eye shows that the fearless spirit of the prairie steed is only bent,

After a month of this kind of riding the bronche is considered broken to the saddle. That is, he is broken for cowboys to ride, but no Eastern rider, however perfect his equestrian skill with American horses, could mount or manage a broncho,-Jessamine S. Slaughter, Blamarck, N. D.

THE STORY OF ANNIE LAURIE. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I have been reading another interesting story of a famous song that is sung by all singers of the present day-the beautiful Scotch song, "Annie Laurie," Annie Laurie was born in 1827, and was about 17 years old when the incident occurred which gave ise to the song beaving her name. James Laurio. Annie Laurie's father, was a farmer, who lived on and owned a very large farm, called "Traglestown," in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He bired a great deal of help, and among those that he employed was a man by the name of Walisce, to act esforeman; and while in his employ Mr. Wallace fell in love with Annie Laurie, which fact her father soon learned, and forthwith discharged him. He went to his home, which was in Maxwelton and was taken sick the very night he reached there, and the next morning, when Annie Laurie heard of it, she came to his bedside and waited on

tria-Mary J. Stagner, Madison, Wis. LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT. Let joy pervade your home each day Or let all love forsake it; There is no doubt, we stanchly say,

posed the song entitled "Annie Laurie." Pro Pa-

But life is what we make it. Let wreaths of glory deck your brow, Your honor let none shake it; Whate'er you do, no matter bow, Your life is what you make it.

If thirsts your soul for grander things, At Fame's great sea go slake it; Yet still my story truly sings, Your life is what you make it.

If dull and cold your weary heart, At Love's pure font go wake it; And with the noblest take your part, For life is what you make it.

Be much or little, rich or poor,

Yet ever still we take i That in the end we'll all be sure Each life is what we make it. -Frank G. Martin, Athens, O. A C. C. PORTRAIT. Dear C. C. friend,

If I should send To you my charming face, By a cowboy tall, Or a school ma'am small, My phiz they'd surely place. Because my feet.

to swift retreat Have wandered far away, From Illinois, The land of joy, Toward the closing day,

My lot is cost. Far from the past, In the wild and glorious West: Of the Piatte so wide. Our household safely rest.

And urchins four, And sometimes more, Have learned to fear my frown; For I try to rule, In a country school, And deserve a martyr's crown.

Pro Patris-Hattie Vaientine, Majors, Neb. CLUB WHISPERS. A eripple, confined to her room for fourteen years, is trying to procure an invalid's chair. She is collecting cancelled stamps and desires the aid of the C. C.'s. In cutting, leave one-fourth inch mar-gin, tie in package and send to Helpless, North Milton, Conn. I hope all will take an interest in this good work,-Olive Martin, Pekin, Iud. Another C. C. member has joined the ranks above, Lizzie M. Danber, a beautiful young girl, died at her home, Jackson, O., April 23, 1891. She was only last year graduated from the High School in Jackson, but had already shown decided literary

ability, contributing to the C. C. papers under the nom de plume Lillian Marle Drayton.—Eva T. Pryor, Providence, R. I. have had a delightful trip up the Hudson to Albany and Saratoga. In Albany visited the Capi-tol and Washington Park, and had the pleasure of spending the Fourth at Ocean Grove. I wish all the C. C.'s could have the sail up the Hudson. I am sure they would agree with me that we need not

go to Europe to see beautiful scenery.—Julia A. Wheeler, Bethel, Conn. There is great excitement here at present over the opal mines that have been discovered in the Blue Mountains; some very fine stones have been found, I was much pleased with the poetry entitled "Our Flag," in July number of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, and was deligted with Carrie A. King's letter. From a child I have desired to be a missionary, but the opportunity has nover come to me, unless being the Superintendent of this Sunday School is such. In regard to the young lady who wishes to become a missionary, I would suggest

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

that if each C. C. member contributes 10 cents, the help would be great. Let us not treat this

call lightly. We need a missionary here. There has been no sermon preached here for more than a year. I wish to thank again the kind friends at Asbury Park for their generous gift, and wish they could have been present to see how fully it was appreciated.—Cordella Ashbaugh, Eight Mile, Ore. Some Practical Suggestions for Our

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. The second annual Reunion, N. T. C. C. Guards, held this week in Detroit, is a grand gathering of the C. C. clans. A full report of the interesting proceedings will be given. The C. C. rallying-place s at the beautiful Home for Friendless, Detroit. Division Commander E. W. Goodlin, of Ohlo, urges the Guards to inclose a stamp with every etter calling for a reply, an admonition which very Division would do well to heed until they have created a fund to warrant answers free. He urges the Buckeye Guards to more enthusiastic work, and the necessity to be up and doing if they rould keep pace with other Departments in numbers and influence.

Division Commander Mabel H. Plummer Issued an order July 20 calling the first annual Reunion, Michigan N. T. C. C. Guards, to be held Aug. 4 and 5, at the Home for Friendless, Detroit, in connecon with the National Guard Reunion. Committees to serve at the National Reunion are announced as follows: Decoration, Sheldon Young Chairman), Michigan Agricultural College; Nellie linds, John Gogarn, Mattie Messinger, Fiora D. White, Arthur Brookins, Cora Disbrow, Recepion, Alice I. Hilliker, Chalrman, St. Johns. It was my privilege to make several visits to brother Simon and Sister Annie L. Williams while last, leaving the heat of Boston for their quiet and ool place in Saugus. It was next to getting home or a short time, and I shall ever remember with neartfelt gratitude the kindness of both Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their mother. Yours of the Guards-Clarence W. Bowers, Geneva, O. C. C. EXCURSION BY SEA.

Tuesday, July 21, a party of Guards, composed of nembers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey Divisons, united and went on an excursion from Philatelphia to Cape May via the Republic, a mammoth bree-decker, known as the fastest-running American steamer. The ride of over 100 miles down the river and bay was enjoyed by all. Ocean steamers were met en route for the city. Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., presented a pleasant sight, and all gazed long at the grand old Fort Delaware, as he seemed to defy all hostile crafts. Arriving at ape May, pleasure was the order of the day. President Harrison's and Postmaster-General Wanamaker's cottages were gazed at with interest. After refreshments all sojourned to a photograph gullery and a picture was caught of the happy assemblage. Each was presented with a copy as a souvenir. The journey home was mostly spent in talking of C. C. affairs. It was a day well spent.— M. Warner Hargrove, Adjutant New Jersey Divis-ion, Brown's Milis, N. J.

FRIENDS OF THE GUARDS: Since my last letter appeared in this column I have secured discounts from several other publishers. This makes seven who have thus far favored us. The discounts vary from 20 to 40 per cent., and in several cases is governed by whether the receiver or publisher pays express or mail charges. It would, of course, be possible to give a large list in these columns, and would advise each and every member to write to he firms whose names follow for latest price list. Then when you desire to order, write to the Chairman of your Division Historic Committee, or if our State is not organized as a Division, to the Chairman of the National Historic Committee, and you will be furnished with a certificate stating that you are a member of the Guards, and are therefore entitled to a discount of such per cent. from list price. To the Chairmen of Division Historic Committees I would say, when a member desires a certificate, ascertain from the Adjutant if he or she has ever been enrolled as a member of the Guards. If the Adjutant is unable to find the name, then the erson is not entitled to the discount; if the name s found the Chairman of the Historic Committee will write out a certificate similar to the following: To....

BEADING MATTER FOR THE GUARDS,

This is to certify that ... gulariy-enrolled member of ... NATIONAL TRIBUNE Conversation Club Guards, and is therefore entitled to select any book or books from your estalog at a discount of. per cent, from list price, subject to the terms and conditions of your letter of the day of 18 ... Signed.....

...Division, N. T. C. C. Guards. In order to save time I give date of letters offerng discounts, also the terms and conditions of D. Lathrop-331/2 per cent. discount, date of letter

Sept. 5, 1890; terms cash with order; charges presaid by subjishers Estes and Lauriat-25 to 33½ per cent. discount, according to publication desired. A letter addressed to this firm, giving a complete list of all books likely to be ordered by members, brought an answer saying 25 per cent, discount was the lowest that could be given on publications named. Chairmen of Historic Committees are therefore cautioned not to make out any certificate to this firm for over 25 per cent, discount, unless a special letter giving ermission is obtained. Terms cash with order ceiver to pay express or mail charges; date of etter Sept. 16, 1890.

xcept those marked "net"; date of letter Oct. 2, Chas. Webster & Co .- 40 per cent, discount; date of letter Sept. 9, 1890; terms cash with order; receiver to pay express or mail charges. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.-20 per cent, discount on all books not "starred" or marked "net"; charges

Charles Scribner's Sons-20 per cent, on all books

prepaid by publishers; terms cash with order; date of letter June 12, 1891. G. P. Putnam's Sons-Discounts of 10 or 25 per cent.; date of letter June 12, 1891; terms cash with order; if receiver agrees to pay express charges a discount of 25 per cent. is allowed; if sent by mail at publisher's expense a discount of 10 per cent, is offered. This does not include "special" or "net" mooks.

D. Appleton & Co.-25 percent, discount; date of otter June 19, 1891; terms, receiver to pay expense of carriage; cash with order, or 30 days on satisfactory reference. This does not include subscription

James W. Rodenbaugh, of Gladstone, N. J., a nember of the N. T. C. C., Sons of Veterans and I. O. O. F., will give special prices on books to members of any of the above societies. This completes my work, and is the last notice that will appear rom the present Chairman of the National Hisrie Committee. Trusting that the members adressed will give the duties of the Historic Comhim until he died, and on his deathbed he committee thought and perfect a much better system of encouraging historic reading than I have done, remain yours of the Guards .- W. H. Sheahan, Chairman Historie Committee, Dennysville, Me.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any thing pertaining to business must be sent to the

advertising department.

To exchange: California souvenir for first copy of James Whiteomb Riley's "Elf Child."-Eva E. Grate, Oceanside, Cal. Stamp photos attached to G.A.R. or C. C. address cards,-H. W. Miller, Missouri Valley, Iowa. Cyclone of Songs for prettiest half yard of ribbon for friendship cane.—Alice G. Faulkender, Whiting, Kan. Book by a standard author for best collection of botanical specimens of intive plants sent by Nov. 1.-Minnie E. Reese, Glen Arm, Md. Friendship cane ribbon with name and address plainly given,-Minnie A. Tanquary, Sparland, Ill. Prize for best letter from C, of 19.-M. A. Cowdrey, Bradford, Vt. Wanted: Piece of calico for C. C. quilt, also exchange postal autographs.-Kate S. Allen, Marion Center, Pa. To hear from bicycle rider visiting Vineland, N. J., July 4, wearing a C. C. badge, also from I. O. G. T. members, -Elesnor V. Manel. Bridgeton, N. J. Mineral specimens; prize for two best collections by Aug. 7, 1891.—Minnie A. Tan-quary, Sparland, Ill. Some one to write me how to can green peas, corn and string-beans; have tried and falled .- Lilly Willen, Vancouver, Wash, To thank the unknown friend who sent me a Reunion souvenir.-Emma S. Perkins, Natick, Mass. Postal Autographs: John M. Murphy, Wheat and, Mo.; Nellie Wood, Union, Iowa; Nellie M. Hinds, Ionia, Mich.; Minnie H. Barnes, Nevada, Iowa; Frank A. Baker, Negunda, Neb.; N. C. Puckett, Mona, Iowa; Neilie A. Goss, Forest City, Iowa; Edith M. Haines, East St. Louis, Ill. Prizes awarded: Flora M. Burilson to Willie L. Hodge for prettiest postal autograph. Mabel C. Eggleston to Leona I. Shankland for first Illinois Division Guard application.

CURIOUS CORNER. [Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive benerable mention with the number of answers.] Gen. Sedgwick was instantly killed while rebuking a soldier for dodging a bullet.

The rock-cut temples at Ipsambul, or Abousam bul, in Nutia, on the left bank of the Nile, are the oldest architectural works known to exist. Siavery was first introduced into the territory of the United States in 1619, at Jamestown, Va., by a Dutch trading-vessel. Thomas Ewing, of Ohlo, 1849, was the first Sec. late Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman. 1. Who was the last surviving General of the Revolution?-May B. Sparks.

2. What Southern canal recently opened affords better facility for traffic and travel?-Helen P. C. 4. Who created the Sclavonic alphabet and in troduced Christianity along the Danube?-May B. 4. What Northern Senator was assaulted and

hopelessly injured by Brooks, of South Carolina? When and for what cause?—James B. Sherwood, BIBLE BRIGADE. The oldest versions of the Old and New Testaments are in the Vatican at Rome; written in the fourth or fifth century.

Jesus was manifested unto John after the bap tism in Jordan by the descent of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove.

Gamalial, a celebrated doctor of law, and preceptor of St. Paul, advised the Sanhedrim, or Jew ish high court, of which he was a member, to let the Christians alone. He wisely taught that if they were pretenders, or suffering from a delusion, the sect would die out; but if ordained of God, no human power could overthrow them. "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,

The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes with pain And dies among his worshipers.' 1. What Christian woman does Paul salute in his etter to the Romans? To what noted woman does he send greetings?—Eilon B. Leach.

2. What married pair, friends of Paul, were noted instructors, and what great Evangelist did they teach ?- Lenore S. Marbie. 8. What are the boatfudes? Which is the greatest?-Martin Chippenger, James Barton.

Agricultural Readers.

August is the fruit-growers' month; it is the month during which they resp the product of labor. The fruit crop will be abundant this year, and the attractiveness of the fruit will add to the liability of its being sold. If the fruit-grower would only take the trouble to assort his fruit he would find that it would be to his advantage. We have seen fruit come into the market which was neatly assorted, that is, a distinction made between the small and large ones, and the consequence was that the large ones sold for twice as much as the small ones. Again, we have seen fruit come in just as it was picked from the trees, which sold for as much as the small ones mentioned above, although there were as large ones in there as in the large lot which sold for twice the amount of the small ones. Do not think that if the large and small fruits are separated that is all you have to do. You should exclude all the fruit which does not appear tempting. If all fruit-growers would only follow these

build up for themselves a fine and profitable This is the season of the year which is best for the propagation of the insect foes of the farmer. Although there is no chance of exterminating these pests at this late day, they can, in a measure, be prevented from increasing so rapidly. Use the mixtures we have so often recommended in this column, and they will produce the desired result. Let the swine run in the orchard, and they will devour the gnarly and worm-eaten fruit. Give the poultry the run of the stubblefields, where they will thrive upon the numerous insects.

Are you neglecting your poultry? Do not think that because you are checking the ravages of insects elsewhere on the farm that the poultry can tend to themselves. Vermin are as active on the poultry this month as anywhere else. Give them their dust bath, and do not fall to clean out their house. If you have the time, give the house a good coat of strong whitewash inside and out.

After a rain is the best time to make a new strawberry bed. If such a day cannot be had when you are in a hurry to make a new bed, then do your work on some afternoon when the sun has gone down. It should be remem- says, "When it was evening"; St. Mark, bered that the roots of strawberries will penetrate the ground a considerable distance.

teresting themselves in the improvement of the | while the sun was ending its daily descent. elderberry. As it is, many women make very good pies and wine from it, and we have no doubt that if it were given the same careful development that the apple has received it | word "time" in St. Mt., 14: 15, and St. Mark, would soon be a formidable rival of the grape. | 6:35, seems to refer to the time for refresh-The experiment is well worth trying.

New York orchardists have found that they can effectually rid themselves of borers by their bodies. Various views as to said "time" wrapping the stems of trees with stiff or glazed hardware paper, cut into strips four inches wide. and wound spirally around the stems, which should be first washed with whale-oil soap, Cornell University Station has been carry-

ing on experiments in regard to the value of manure, and the wastefulness of the present methods of caring for it. At the University it has been found that a horse excretes daily about 56 pounds, with a money value of nearly seven cents; a cow, in the course of a day, excretes 82 pounds, worth about 10 cents; a sheep 890; terms cash with order; charges prepaid by 72 pounds, worth about one and one-half cents; a thrifty-growing pig, of fair size, excretes three and one-half pounds, worth a little more than one-half a cent. With this as a basis it is found that in the course of a year the value of a horse's manure is \$24.33 as a fertilizing material to the soil; a cow's \$36.50; a sheep's attracted by Christ's manner and teachings. \$5.47, and a pig's \$1.83. This is of interest to the farmer, as he can readily see that sheep's manure is the poorest for fertilizing purposes, while that of the pig's is the most valuable in proportion. Not satisfied with finding this result, the Station experimented to determine the loss of fertilizing elements sustained by leaving the manure exposed to the weather. Horse manure after being exposed six months was found to have lost 62 per cent, of its fertilizing value, and cow manure exposed for the same time lost 30 per cent. From observations upon the ordinary conditions of piling and exposure of manure, it seems safe to calculate the usual loss in value of nearly 50 per cent. Farmers should pay some attention to these figures. Often have we spoken about the wasteful methods of caring for his manure. From the figures given above he can easily find out what he loses | brittle, shaped like a plate. Hence it was annually on his manure. A good way to remedy this abuse is to build a shed large enough to hold the manure, and make its roof water-tight. Have good sides to it, so as to Greek word used in St. John's account (Vs. 9, prevent the liquid manure from running off or | 11) for fishes shows the fishes were cooked. In evaporating. The manure should be left in the shed until the farmer is ready to plow it under, for although the liquid parts sink into took of water. The food provided by miracle the soil when the manure is scattered, the was bread already baked and fishes cooked. ammonia and other volatile substances evaporate and are lost,

Do you let your cow stay out in a shadeless pasture all day? If so, have you noticed the decrease in the quantity of milk she has been in the habit of giving? It is far better to keep the cow in the stable during the day and let her in the pasture during the night. If you do not like this scheme, then let her in the pasture during the day and take her in the stable for two or three hours when the sun is

GRAFTING THE GRAPE. Will some of your readers who are posted. give me some instruction through your columns in regard to grafting the grape? I have a very flourishing vine which bears a poor grape, and I would like to graft onto it some good variety.-J. F. DAY, M. D., Alfred, York

German farmers are making more money out of sugar than the French, for the reason that | in church and Sunday-school we have pews or | Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Get the Germans manufacture into sugar the beets that they grow, and thus get two profits. The to greater advantage if arranged orderly. No farmers co-operate in building and running factories, and show great enterprise in securing the best and latest methods and machinery, as well as good business management.

A Winter crop of spinach may be sown durctary of the Interior. He was the father of the ing the next two months, in light sandy soil, with drillis.

THE LITTLE ONES

Ought to be considered. In the mysterious processes of nature, which are generalized in the term "growth," there is sometimes a demand on one part of the system at the expense of another. Some of the complications are beyond the reach of diagnostic observation. It is here that

The Potency of S.S.S. makes itself felt. Rev. L. B. Paine, of Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using

SSS state Orphan's Home as a remedy for blood complaints and as a general tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use with the children. It is such an excellent tonic and keeps the blood so pure that the system is less liable to disease. It has

cured some of our children of scrofula." Books on Blood and Skin Diseases Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SUNDAY MEDITATION. Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for Aug. 16, 1891, St. John, 6:5-

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

SUBJECT: THE ACCOUNT OF CHRIST FEEDING FIVE THOUSAND MEN, BESIDES WOMEN AND CHILDREN. We now study the 19th miracle of our Sa-

vior's performance. One should read also St. Mt., 14:15-21; St. Mark, 6:35-44; St. Luke, 9: 12-17. The notes below presume each one has read with care these other several accounts. 1. Place,

This was a little south of Bothsaida in Perea. It was a desert, (V. 15,) meaning in the New Testament sense an uninhabited, uncultivated locality. St. John (6:10) declares there was much grass there. Christ and company went into the desert to

recuperate. (St. Mark, 6:31, 32.) The Disciples had just returned from an extended circuit of preaching and labor, and needed rest. We notice the spot selected was suitable for pasturage. It was in the Spring of the year, and the grass was plentiful. It was suburban. It was a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaids or Bethsaids Julius. It was in Gaulonitis. (St. Luke, 9: 10.) There was another Bethsaida on the east side of the Sea of Galilee, a little south of Capernaum. The Bethsaids of this miracle was about three miles from the mouth of the Jordan as it enters the Sea of Galilee. The desert spot was between Lethsaida and the Jordan's entrance to simple directions, they would be enabled to the sea. Half a mile from the stream is a range of hills answering the description of St. John, 6:3. The plain is known as Batihen or Butaiba. As to the locality traditions have been handed down and the place is pointed out to travelers by residents and guides. Dr. Clarke says: "As we rode from the village of Hatti toward the sea of Tiberias the guides pointed to a sloping spot from the hight on our right, whence we had descended, as the place where the miracle was performed of our Savior feeding the multitude. It is therefore called 'The Multiplication of Bread.'" Rea Wilson, in his Travels in the Holy Land (Vol. 2), writes: "This mount was called by my guide 'The Multiplication of Bread,' or, as I had heard others denominate it, 'The Table of the Lord.' It is remarkable that at this day there is much grass in the place. Near it I was oined by a miserable ragged soldier, who had been stationed at the foot of the hill by his pacha to protect the grass from the depredation of travelers."

The feast was given on Thursday, March 25, A. D. 28, in the 32d year of Christ's life and the second of his ministry, 1,863 years ago, in the evening. (St. Matt., 14:15.) The feast referred to was the Passover, (6:4.) Christ did not go up to Jerusalem at that Passover. It was one year before his crucifixion. It was near the month of April, and hence at a season when the grass was abundant. St. Matthew 'When the day was now far spent"; St. Luke, When the day began to wear away." John tells us the Jews had two evenings: a. The first We are glad to see that home farmers are in- began at 3 and ended at 6 o'clock. This was b. The second began at 6 p. m., or at sundown. The miracle of this lesson took place during the first evening. "Even," in St. Mark, 6: 47, was the second evening of the same day. The ment. It was past the hour for their regular daily meal; time the audience be dismissed; time something be done at once as to food for have been held, a. Time for the meal, b. Time for instruction. c. Time to dismiss

> 3. Haut. We may put the lesson in the form of a supper given to certain guests. Let us so consider

> the company. (St. Mark, 6:38.) d. Time of

The giver of the entertainment was Christ, In St. John's account (V. 14) he is styled the Prophet. The accounts of Sts. Matt. and Luke do not mention any title for the Host, using only pronouns. Sts. Matt. and John call him Jesus. No other titles than Jesus and Prophet occur in all the four accounts. As to Prophet, see Dau., 18: 15; St. John, 9: 17. On the bearing of the miracle as to Christ's deity, see St. John, 3:2.

4. Guesta. The persons were 5,000 men and a goodly number of women and children. They were They lingered, disinclined to lose a word. We may safely estimate a company of 6,000 guests. | swer. To the Secretary of the Navy. It is clear they were hungry. 5. The Market,

The only place from which provisions could be purchased was a basket on the arm of a young huckster or a baker's servant. Knowing a crowd was out in the desert, the boy went forth, following out a bright business idea. Of course the five loaves and two fishes were per month for herself and \$2 per month additional wholly inadequate for the demand. For the wholly inadequate for the demand. For the rest, the market was God's creative resources. 6. The Bill of Fare.

Fortunately, we have a copy of the menu. There were not many courses. They had bread and fishes. The word victuals in verse 14 is a can be paid for disease of spine contracted in the line general word for all kinds of eatables, exclusive, however, of liquids. The word comes from the Latin victus, and that from the verb vivo, I ed from 32 up to 317 per month. If it should incalive. Victuals are the provisions on which we | pacitate him to an extent equivalent to the loss of a live. The bread was of barley, thin, broad, broken, not cut. There were five such loaves, Then there were two fishes. The Sea of Galilee abounded in fishes, and much of the food of ance of another person, he would be allowed \$72 the people thereabout was of this kind. The per month; providing, of course, that he could fact the boy had brought the bread and fishes out on purpose to serve for a lunch. Nothing is said of drink. The multitude probably par-7. The Table.

The five loayes and two fishes were taken by the Savior from the Apostles, who had secured them, probably by purchase, from the lad. Possibly there was no need of a table. If there were occasion to spread out the food, it would have been laid upon the grass, with possibly an intervening cloth of some sort at hand. As the food was passed out it was taken into the hands of each. It could have been eaten directly from the hands or deposited into each one's lap until eaten. S. Seats.

The company all sat down upon the grass. (St. Matt., 14: 19; St. John, 6: 10.) 9. Waiters.

The waiters were the 12 Apostles. 10. The Method of Seating.

The account states the multitude sat down by time for me to hear from it? Answer. 1. The 10th companies. (St. Mark, 6:39.) The next verse N. Y. participated in the following battles: Norto that which says they sat by companies de- foik, Va., May 10, 1862; Gaines's Mills, June 27, clares, "They sat down by ranks, by hundreds and fifties." Why? For the same reason that Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksb seats-for convenience. They could be served | tysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Bristow Station, Va., one could have more than his portion. The number could thus be known. The timid would | Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, June 15have as good chance as the forward.

How could the multitude be best arranged so as to be served to greater advantage by 12 wnitors? St. Luke (9:14) states they sat by fifties. St. Mark (6:40) says they sat by hundreds. We must provide for 5,000 men, and, their souls in patience. It is probable that Congress say, 1,000 woman and children-6,000, Suppose the 5,000 to be 100 abreast and 50 deep. It is said the 5,000 were arranged by fifties and hundreds. But we can in our plan of Pensions to the claim. add the 1,000 women and children. Thus there will be 5,000 men arranged by fifties and hundreds, or 6,000 men, women and children, arranged by 120 facing and 50 deep.

(To illustrate this fully draw the above plan 12 times, numbering 1, 2, 3, etc., at the right-

hand end.) Let each open place be an aisle. Then let each closed place indicate a solid body of people, 10 wide and 50 deep. Each place would hold 500. There are 12 such, which equal 6,000 Being but 10 wide they could easily be served. Or suppose the multitude of 5,000 were 50 abreast and 100 deep, with the women and children 60 abreast and 100 deep. Then each column would have 500. This plan might be a little more convenient. The waiter would not have so far to reach. This would be about

like our church pews. "Ranks," in St. Mark, (6: 40,) in the original | fully for one year or more, he may in time of peace

means beds, as in a garden—squares or parallelograms. By ranks we understand groups, parties; as St. Luke has it, companies.

Possibly all was not so systematic as in our supposed plans. The multitude may have been set off in companies-100 here, 50 there. Perhaps they were not really counted, but little groups were formed of about 100 persons here, and about 50 there. Everything, however, own application, had sebarged without cost to seems to be studied. Christ wished to make the facts of the miracle clear and exact. He had a reason for having it definitely understood there were 5,000 men, besides women and children, fed.

11. The Grace or Blessing.

Thrist returned thanks for them and asked a that he is pensioned under the new law prevent lessing on their reception. The Jews were in the habit of ascribing praise to God for food while at the table. Many forms are found in June 27, 1800, does not in any way annul or abridge 12. The Reporters. Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John all give

four accounts and considering their similarl-

ties and differences. Two of the reporters were actually present-Sts. Matthew and John

may have been in the multitude.

1. God often tries our faith. (John, 6:6.) 2. Obey Christ though his directions seem inreasonable. (St. Mark, 6:39, 40.) 3. Ask a blessing and return thanks at the table. (1 Sa., 9:13; 1 Th., 5:18; 1 Ti., 4:4, 5.) 4. Be saving. Wastefulness is a sin. Even they who have plenty should take care of

be attendants of religious services. Women and children should also be found in the pews. 6. Have concern for human physical wants. Care for others' bedily needs. 7. Be Christ's waiters. Take from him and

and yet he enforced the duty of fragality.

5. Go to church, Hear the Gospel, Make

sacrifices to get to the sanctuary. Men should

hand to others. Stand between Christ and a needy world. 8. Trust God. He can provide in most seri-

ous emergencies. Ask daily bread. 9. Do not go from Christ to philosophy, human inventions of salvation, etc. at table. (1 Cor., 14:33-40.)

11. Give and you will have. Be not stinted.

12. Margaret J. Preston, in the following

ines, shows how even children can serve relig-What if the little Jewish lad, That Summer day had failed to go Down to the lake because he had

So small a store of loaves to show? "The press is great," he might have said; For food the thronging people call; I only have five loaves of bread, And what were they among them all?"

And back the mother's word might come, Her coaxing hand upon his hair; "Yet go; for they may comfort some Among the hungry children there." So to the lakeside forth he went.

And Jesus, with an eye intent, Through all the crowds beheld the lad, And saw the loaves and blessed them. Then Beneath his hand the marvel grew;

Bearing the scant supply he had;

He brake and blessed, and brake again; For, as we know, it came to pass That hungry thousands there were fed, While sitting on the fresh green grass,

If from his home the lad that day His five small loaves had failed to take Would Christ have wrought-can any say? This miracle beside the lake?

From that one basketful of brend.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noatten tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.I

Subjects.

and privates suffered the most in killed in battle during the war? 2. A soldier drawing a pension under the old law makes application under the new law, and some months later is examined thereunder. If his claim is allowed, from what date will pension commence? Answer. 1. It is not possible to answer the question. 2. From the date of the fling of his application under the act in J. E. G., Minneapolts, Minn,-A friend of mine

C. M., Clay Center, Neb .- 1. Which rank of officers

served in the navy during the war, and lost his discharge therefrom. To whom should be apply for a certificate in lieu of the less discharge? An-Subscriber, National Military Home, Kan,-1. Is it within the discretion of the Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington to give relief to an ontdoor member of the Home who draws a pension of \$1 per month? 2. Where can I get a copy of the aws or rules governing the Home? Answer 1.

Yes. 2. They are not printed for general distribu-C. H. B., Leroy, Mich.-A widow is drawing 312 remarry, would this pension revert to the Government, or could the children receive the same? Antwer. The pension would be equally divided among those children who should be under in years of age, payable through a legally-appointed guardian D. R., Alda, Nob .- What is the highest rating that of duty in the service? Answer. That depends altogether upon the degree of disability. If the disease is only partially disabling the soldier may be allowhand or foot, he could receive 324 per month. If It should render him totally unable to perform any maneal labor, \$20 would be the correct rating. by reason of said disease the pensioner should be so helpless as to require the regular aid and attendestablish such degree of disability. F. M. M., Baxton, Ove.-1, Can a citizen of the

United States who perfected title to a homestead claim more than three years ago make another nomestead entry and acquire title to the same? 2. Can a citizen who made a pre-emption entry over four years ago, and who had previously perfected title to a homestead claim, convert the preentry into another homestead entry and thus aconfre title to the land? Answer, L No. The person in question has exhausted his right to make

by an agent, and can then have six months within which to make his entry. In case the soldier is dead, will the widow be allowed the benefit of this provision, or will she have to file her declaratory talement herself? Answer. Section 2307 of the Revised Statutes provides that the widow of a soldier who has not remarried shall be entitled to receive the benefit of those sections making special provisions for soldiers. Therefore such a widow could file her declaratory statement through an agent, and then have six months within which to make her entry. J. T., Morley, Mich .- 1. Please give a list of the battles in which the 10th N. Y. fought, as I was in this regiment. 2. My commutation for limb be-

comes due next Spring. Will I have to write the Surgeon-General notifying him that it is due? 3. I filed a claim for increase a year ago. Is it not 1862; White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Second Buil Ruo, Aug. 30, 1862; Oct. 14, 1863; Mine Run, Nov. 26, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 6-18, 1864; North Anna, May 27, 1864; Tolopotomoy, May 29-31, 1864; 19, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 27, 28, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Aug. 14-18, 1864; Reams's Station, Aug. 25, 1864; Boydton Road, Oct. 27, 1864. 2. Yes. At pres ent, however, there is no appropriation out of which commutation can be paid, and until Congress meets in December next applicants must possess will, soon after meeting, make the necessary appropriation. 3. If you have not heard from your claim since filing it, it betokens unusual delay, and

D. T .- I. Soldier applies under set of June 27. 1890, for pension on rhoumatism and dyspepsia, and the claim is rejected. Can he again apply for pension under said act, on the disabilities mentioned and several others which have appeared since? 3 How many veterans have so far received pensio under the new law? 3. I was examined May 20, 1891, under the new law. How long before I should hear from the claim? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. More than 100,000 veterans, besides many thousands of widows and dependent relatives. 3. Some weeks. S. C. M., Newcastle, Pa.-A soldier was granted a pension for insanity at \$30 per month. He has been n the insane asylum for 13 years. Application was made for an increase in 1889, and it was allowed in May, 1891, at the rate of \$72 per month, to commence from April 13, 1891. Why was that date selected for the commencement of the pension. when the soldier has been equally disabled for 13 years? Answer. In all claims for increase of penpersons. There is one waiter for each column. | sion on original disability, the increase, if allowed, can only date from the date of the medical examination showing applicant to be entitled to such increase. This explains why the increase of the soldier referred to dated only from April 13, 1891.

Subscriber, Scattle, Wash.—What are the provisions of the act of Congress passed has Summer regarding a soldier of the Regular Army obtaining his discharge before the expiration of five years?

Answer. The act of June 16, 1800, to which you refer, provides that where a soldier has served faith-

purchase his discharge. To do so, the first month of the second year of his enlistment he will have to pay \$120; but for each month he serves after the expiration of his first year he can purchase his discharge for \$5 less than during the preceding month, Thus, after he has served a year and a half he can archase his discharge for \$120, less \$30; that is, for \$90. After serving three years, however, a saidier can apply for and receive a furlough of three months, at the end of which time he can, upon his self: providing, of course, that he has served faithfully and that the country is at pence.

S. J. T., Detrait, Mich. Soldier applies for and receives pension under the old haw, but has one disability, which was rejected as not being due to service. He subsequently applies for and receives a persion under the set of June 27, 1890. He now can furnish evidence which will establish the re-Having taken in hand the loaves and fishes, maining disability in his old claim. Will the fact this claim from being allowed? Its allowance would give him \$34 or \$30 per month. Answer. Certainly not. Fliing a claim under the act of the rights of a claimant under the general law, and survivors of the late war and their widnes and doident relatives have always the right to establish their title to pension under any law. One law does his miracle. One is profited by reading the not interfere with the other.

C. C., Washington, N. J.-I. How many private pension bills were retord by each President from Grant down to Harrison? 2. To decide a sucisi het, will you please state about how many, if any, and served as waiters. Sts. Mark and Luke of the private pension bills passed prior to Cleveland's Administration were for private soldiers. One disputant holds that there were no special pension bills passed for the benefit of privates prior o Cleveland's Administration, while the other iolds that there were a great many. Answer, . President Grant vetoed, out of nearly 500 presented to him, eight private pension bills. Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur veloed nove, President Cleveland vetoed more than 175 and returned masigned (which under the Constitution is equivalent to a veto) somewhat more than 250, thus defeating 375. 2. A careful estimate, based upon remnants. Christ had all power of supply, an investigation, places the number of special acts naturing private soldiers passed prior to Cleveand's Administration at nearly a thousand. This does not include commissioned officers,

Comrade, Ridge, O. - Soldier died in the army in 364, and six months later the widow died, leaving everal minor children, one of whom was then, and is now, totally and permanently helpless. The mother never applied for a pension. The children drew a pension about 1887. I. Can children draw ension back to the date of their father's death? t. Can the children draw that pension which the mother would have received had she lived? 3. Can the helpless child be pensioned under the new law? Anneer, No, to all your questions. The children, all being over 16 years of age, have no title to pension. The pension which they draw about 1867 was probably all to which they were en-10. Be orderly, systematic, and that specially titled. The helpless child, being over 16 years of age, cannot be pensioned under the new law.

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Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Cours a homestead entry. 2. No.

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